Organization and Progress of the Settlements.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH PEKIN.

Extension of Russian Commerce with China and California.

POPULARITY OF THE AMERICANS LIFE ON THE AMOOR.

RUSSIAN NAVY IN THE PACIFIC. &c.,

Sketches of Life on the Amoor.

Arrival at Captries Bay—Nicolaepsk—Description of the Town and its inhabitants—PreParations for a sirerian winter—the twenPY-SECOND OF PERICARY—CEREMONIES OF THE
RUSSIAN CHURCH, ETC.

At last, after a lengthy passage of sixty days from San rancisco, we reached the Tartaric Gulf, when we steered Prancisco, we reached the Tartaric Gulf, when we steered northward, with constantly foggy weather. On the 12th July, 1857, we entered Castries Bay, latitude 51 degrees 29 minutes north, longitude 141 degrees east of Green wish, but missed the proper channel into the inner bay reaning upon a rocky point that justed out from an isle salled Oyster Island, and injuring the copper of the vessel. The Russian sloop-of-war Baikal rendered us assistance; she sent a large number of her crew, prempt assistance; she sent a large number of her crew, eables, anchors, &c., and got us out of our dangerous po-sistion on the high tide. After a few days delay we pro-seeded through the narrow channel called the Leman, be-tween the island of Saghalia and the main Asiatic shore, to the Amoor river, and came to anchor opposite the Fort The hanks of the river, which is here about three times as wide as the Mississippi at New Orleans, are bluff and high, and Nicolaefsk, situate on the left or north-era abore, is protected by three strong batteries, with nu-

merous and very heavy guns.

The regulations of the port for the entering of foreign cessels are very simple, and the Russian officers, physi-ians and others who visited us on board were extremely

sine and obliging.

We found but few habitable houses in the place that we reand but two habitaties notices in the place that, sould be rented, and in order to obtain shelter for the sargo of our vessel we had to apply to the Governor, who with commendable readiness allowed us some government barges lying high and dry on shore, and also afforded us great facilities in landing the goods. It is pleasant to relate that Americans are liked here as much they are detested in Mexico and south of it, and we setonished to perceive upon every occamon, during our stay of nearly a year at Proclamble, that the laws of the Russian govern-ment were liberal and lenient towards foreigners, and Americans especially, in cases where native Russians, who, of course, had the advantage of being well acrith these laws, were strictly and uncereme ously dealt with.

ses are all built of pine or cedar logs, with most er cakum in the crevices, and very few are finished with sather boarding on the inside. The rigor of the winter on makes it necessary to lay double floors, with half a out or more of earth between, in order to prevent the sold from getting in that way, and also to have double lears and windows. A great part of the available space in the house is taken up by enormous brick stoves, which are seldom less than five feet square, and reach to the seiling of the room. Large apartments have three or four such ovens, and we have been in houses where the entire four walls of each room were composed of brick ovens; in fact they seemed to be nothing but stoves and fireplaces, covered in by a roof. As we were preparing to make our quarters habitable for the winter, a task that commences quarters habitable for the winter, a task that commences here early in the summer, we concluded to caulk the walls, coiling and foor tignity, and to try the novel expedient of sheet iron stoves, by which we gained immensely in space, and had also the facility to remove them when no longer wanted, which is not till the beginning of June. The stoves were made of common sheet iron, about four feet long, two and a half wide and three high, lined inside with brick, and some iron creashars put in toeserve as a grate. We were thus enabled to keep up in the daytime a temperature of sixty-six degrees during the cold weather; but at night the stoves cooled off too quick, and wore entirely cold in the morning, while the aforementioned brick overs retain the heat and give it out gradually for forty-eight hours or longer.

heat and give it out gradually for forty-eight hours or longer.

The population of Nicolaefek consists at present of about 1,200 soldiers, some 100 or 120 civil and military officers, its or eight Russian, one German and four American merchants, besides an American engineer employed by the government. The soldiers, partly marines, are quartered in barracks, those with families fiving in small log houses. The families of the officers are not numerous, some of the ladies well educated and forming the centre of attraction in this small beam or fortified station. The officers have a club, with a library and reading room, to which foreigners can have admission as guests by paying fifteen roubles a year. During the season, and out of it, a great many balls and parties are given at this club, generally presided over by the Governor; and to judge from the gay colored dresses of the ladies, the stiff cravate and shining uniforms of the of the ladies, the stiff cravate and shining uniforms of the men, the amount of goesip before and after each soirée, the cliques formed and dissolved among the ladies espe-tially, one would believe himself in a different country and place than this forlorn outpost of Siberia—or, rather, heapthyric.

stally, one would believe himself in a different country and place than this forlorn outpost of Siberia—or, rather, fannichuria.

The 22d February (1855) was duly celebrated by all the Americans present, who closed their stores and offices upen that day. The Governor, his staff and some other officers were invited to partake of a collisticin; the room was tastefully ornamented with Russian and American legs, the portrait of Washington in the centre. The Peckaration of Independence was read by J. H. Barr, Esq., engineer, the first tosat drank in honor of the occasion, followed by tosats to the Russian Emperor, President Buchanan, his Excellency Governor Karakevitch, and so forth, with ample accompaniment of solids and fluids. This province, or government, called the "Eustern Court citariet of Siberia," includes the whole of Kamschatka in the north; southward its limits are difficult to tell, as they keep generally advancing in that direction. There are some fine harbors in satisted 50, 48 and 45 degrees, all claimed or owned by the Russians; one is called Emperor's Harbor, where the frigate Palias was sunk during the last war. Westward it is likely to run up the Amoor river as high as the Zein, some Zeo0 verte from the mouth of the Amoor. The Governor is an active and enterprising man, and has been in the United States of America, where he ordered some steamers to be built for the Russian navy; be appreciated American industry, and in his endeavors to foster it and gain from it advantages for the development of the province entrusted to his care, he is certain to please the Governor General of Rustern Siberia, his immediate superior. According to a report, of which we have seen a copy, the yearly allowance to the government of the Amoor country for all salaries and expenses is 600,000 silver roubles, the Governor, who holds the rank of rear admiral, receiving about 12,600 roubles per annum. His term of effice is five years, but it may be prolonged or curtailed, at the pleasure of the Emperor. He is surrounded by

brainless upstarts are not wanting to throw obstacles in the way of good and prompt action on the part of government.

There are two schools in Nicolaefsk, one being for soldiers' maic children, who are instructed in the rudiments of education and atterwards made soldiers of, the other for raising pilots and mates for the naval service. The pupils of the first, called "cantonists," also act as choristers at church, and on holidays turn out with their teacher and sing at the houses of the few families and foreign merchants receding here.

Religious service was held heretofore in a small church attached to the military hospital, but a new and larger one, constructed likewise of pine logs, the only building material in use at present, has just been completed and inaugurated. The rites of the Greek Catholic church are much more pompous than those of the Roman Catholic; the eye is chiefly acted upon, and of the oral service, which is muttered and hurried along by the pricets in the Sclavonic tongue, the people understand nothing. The inauguration of the new church was certainly a curious sight. The sprinkling of holy water, the crossing and genufications having at last subsided for a moment, had a dozen priests, with the high archimandrite of the Yakutzk district, who had come for this eccasion a distance of many thousand miles, began to rab and scrab the altar and holy shrine with all their might and many cach of them was provided with a common apron in order to protect their costly paraphernalis, and during this performance of washing, rubbing, drying, natling on curtains and other operations of the kind, which cocupied an hour and a half, the soldiers and all the people stood up or kneeled patiently on the cold and damy floor of the church.

Not less than three or four times in a year the priosts

and a half, the soldiers and all the people stood up or knessed patiently on the cold and damp floor of the church.

Not less than three or four times in a year the priests hold a processice around this town (and in all the towns and villages of Russia), sprinkle holy water on the walls of the houses and rooms, sing a short prayer, and receive as much in small change as the immates can afford to give. When Easter strives, the fasting is at length completed, and the test cuttes, or butter week, as it is called, is at hand, the joy and bilacity of the people know no bounce. They walk from house to house, greet each other with the words, "Christ has risen!" receive the response, "Verily he has risen," and then embrace and kiss each other three times. The master and instreas embrace their serventes, the captain his soldiers; all distinctions of rank and position vanish; the young and handsome ladies in vanishing in the street and meeting a sallor or soldier disguise but indifferently their diguest at the exchange of kisses; but a refusal is impossible, and amounts to a denial of faith and religion. The foreigner only, and these Russian subjects that he provinces of Courland, Livonta and Esthonia who had been accounted to the last families and they are accounted to orthodox Christians).

A year is told of the last Emperor Nicholas, that, upon an Faster morning, as he stepped out of his spartments, receing the tail and bearded sentineis at his door with "Christos not forest" (Christ has risen), leaning forward at the same time to embrace them, the men started back and

replied, "No, no, 'he has not risen!" It turned out that they were both Mahomolana.

WINTER AT NICOLARPHE JACK PROST REIGHS SU-PRIMER AN ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR KOZATE-VITCH LIFE OF A RUSSIAN SOLDIER PETTOTALISE AT A DESCOUNT FIR RUSSIAN PACIFIC SQUADBOR.

Having described the peculiar construction of the houses of Nicolasfak, we will say a few words about the severity of the winter. On or about the 8th of October of each year (it hardly ever differs more than three days), the river freezes over entirely. A week or ten days before this takes place, all the neighboring Geelacks (the abortinal inhabitants of the country at the mouth of the Amoor), come for the last time in their swift capose, bripping fish in exchange for bine and white Amoor), come for the sai time in their swift ca-nose, bringing fish in exchange for blue and white cotion cloth, rice and tobacco. Now the imassise stream being frozen sufficiently in twenty-four hours to permit of travelling upon the ice, becomes quite lively. The town of Kisi, with the tortified post of Mariensky, about three hundred versts up the river, and some intermediate three hundred versis up her river, sad some interneutation, and down aleighs freighted with mest, polatoes, fish, &c. The Geelock comes with his toam of fleet dogs, some ten or twelve of them attached to a small sledge and far outstripping the horse, whose nestrils are armed with a thick layer of ice—the frozen condensations of his breath—to the great impediment of his speed. Every article of provision can now only be obtained in a frozen state. Milk is brought to market in pieces hanging on a string, or showed away in bags. The eggs might be dropped from Trinity church atceple upon the granite pavement of Broadway without the least danger of breaking them. The large surgeon, with its delicate spawn, called "eckra," or cavince, is split open and dissected, not with a knife, but with a heavy are. The fact of meal being very thoroughly frozen may be surmised by an aneodote of Governor Kazakevitch, who, while cutting up he roest at his own table, remarked in good English, "Gentiemen, you can have it well done, raw or frozen." In fact, though perfectly done on the outside, it was frozen in the contree. villages, send down sleighs freighted with meat, polatoes

very thoroughly frozen may be surmised by an absolute of Governor Kazakevitch, who, while cutting up the roast at his own table, remarked in good English, "Gentiemen, you can have it well done, raw or frozen." In fact, though perfectly done on the outside, it was frozen in the centre.

The mercury in the thermometer freezes very frequentity, at noon it often stands at twenty four to thirty-six degrees below zero; the cold become so intense as to make all metals extremely brittle. The nalls in the outer door and roof of the house part in two, leaving the bearded toose and permitting the snow to be blown and too the house part in two, leaving the bearded toose and permitting the snow to be blown and the would break off as readily as pair or replace them. The snow, no longer in face, but fine as the finest wheat of the content of the con

was expected at Nicolacias was consists of the Askold frigate, three screw corvettes and three elipper ships, under the command of Rear Admiral Kuzretzoff, appointed Governor of Nicolaefsk and commander of the Pacins fleet, in fleu of Admiral Kezakevitch, whose term of service has expired. On my arrival at St. Petersburg in January, 1859, I was informed that Commotore Poposi had salled from Cronstadt the preceding summer with a second squadron, composed of three ships of war, which will probably reach their place of his of the property destination in June or July next. It will be seen, therefore, that the Russians will soon have quite a farmidable force in these waters, and I have no doubt John Ball will be keeping a sharp look out after them.

PASSAGE UP THE AMOOR—STATE OF THE STEAM FLO-TILLA—MARIINSKY—TUXGOOZ PILOT—ASPECT OF THE RIVER ABOVE MARIINSKY—THE USSURI—PRO-POSED CANAL TO THE PACIFIC -BHUDDIST TEMPLE-TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA-COUNT MOU-

Having applied to the Governor of the coast district of Fastern Siberia, Rear Admiral Kazakevitch, for a passage up the Amoor river, he designated the steamer Amoor, Capt. Norwick, which would leave Nicolaefak on the 5th August, 1858, offering us a free passage in the same.

There are at present five steamers belonging to govern-ment, three of which—the Lona, Shilka and Nadeshda—are out of repair, the Argoon fit only as a towboat, and lastly, the Amoor, the only boat running with any regularity on the river. She was built in Philadelphia, of iron, low pressure engine of 65 to 70 horse power, 414 to 5 feet pressure engine of 60 to 7 to torse power, 43 to 5 feet draught, with fuel and passengers, runs ten to twelve miles against the current, and twenty with it; is the only boat that has answered its original purpose and given entire satisfaction to the Russian government. The Lena, also built to order in the United States of America, is of iron, high pressure, storn wheel, draws 3½ instead of 2, and may be considered a failure. She was intended to run from Zeya river to Tchita, but her steering apparatus is defec

high pressure, stern wheel, draws 3\( \) instead of 2, and may be considered a fallure. She was intended to run from Zeya river to Tchita, but her steering apparatus is defective, and her draught in no proportion to the depth of the channel in that part of the river; in consequence of which she has been aground numberless times, and is so seriously injured, since she took Governor Mouravieff on his last trip, that she is laid up an invalle at present, and will be for some time to come, at Stretinsk, about 460 versit above Port Straika.

We left Nicolaefsk on the 5th August, old style, (17th August, new style), and after some detention at intermediate villages, arrived at Marilinsky, a Russian fort some three hundred and ten versus above Nicolaefsk, on the 8th. Within a verst of it is the village of Kisi, with sboot forty families of soldiers and Russian peasants, who inhabit small log houses, possess some horses and cattle, and cultivate a few acres of land, raising with difficulty potatees, cabbages, radabes and other vegetables, during the short summer, which, however, is much milder here than at Nicolaefsk.

A branch of the river consects here with the Kisi lake, a beautiful sheet of water seventy versus long, which extends in a southeasterly direction to within twenty-eight versus of Castries Bay, situated in lat. 51 29 north, long. 141 cast. Nicolaefsk being in lat 53 17 north, it will be seen that from the mouth to Marilinsky the course of the river is not, as laid down in all old maps, west, and turning away from the coast, but south and a little east of it.

The company on board consisted of some ten Russian chierrs, with their families—an old archimandrite, who had lived ten years at the Russian mission in Pokin, a couple of Russian and two American merchants. Nothing but the passage being furnished, one of the officers undertook to act as quartermaster. A quantity of provisions had been bought at Nicolaefsk, and wherever a village or station could supply us with anything the steamer stopped, and the c

in fatorerun toth day and night, which they dare not do at present.

Up to Marlinsky both abores of the river were lined only with pine and apruce; near that fort, however, they assumed a more variegated aspect: birch, ash and black and white oak were scattered around, and a luxurious growth of sweet grass and wild flowers covered the ground. After having left Kisil, we passed the mouth of the tributary Goryu on the 10th, and traveiling constantly southwest and gouth, reached the mouth of the Ussgri river on the

h. Thirty-five versus below, on an arm of that river, Buls, or Khabsrooks, a Esman fort and cokeny conding the entrance to the mighty river Ussurf. The cof Khabsrooks was given it in commemoration of celebrated Cossack chief, who, after founding, as early 1649, the fort of Albegin, on the Amoor river, advanced in a handful of men down stream into the heart of what is then Mantchooris, claiming the whole country for the His followers maintained themselves in those ions for nearly forty years, till they were finally over-served by the Chinese and Mantchoos.

was then Mantchooris, claiming the whole country for Russia. His followers maintained themselves in these regions for nearly forty years, till they were dually overpowered by the Chingse and Mantchoos.

We now enjoyed the most beautiful summer weather, only rather toe warm, the thermometer in the afternoon showing eighty-eight to interly-three degrees. The banks now presented unbroken fronts of leavy oak, birch, walnut and hard timber forests, only now and then interrupted by extensive bottom lands, with rich verdure. Except the Russian settlement and a guard of Mantchoos who were stationed here, we may no hadrest living in this beautiful and rich section of county.

Where the Ussuri enters the Amero both rivers spread into a labyrinth of counties branches, forming islands and lakes, and extending far beyond the range of vision. The width here may be forty versus and unwards, and is still greater one thousand versus above, at the entrance of the Zeya, leaving the Missishply river far behind in that respect. The current runs very swift—from four to six versus per hour—and where hermed in by steep and rocky banks not less than five to eight versus.

The Ussuri river has recently been explored by a Russian engineer, Lieutenant Varikoff to its head waters in latitude forty-four degrees, where a low ridge and a distance of sixty versus separate it from Vladimir Harbor and a direct communication with the sea. According to his report, a canal and road could be made across to a navigable point on the Ussuri, thus establishing a direct communication with the sea. According to his report, a stand was a factor of the provider of entry, instead of Castries Bay, (which is blocked up by ice nearly six months in the year) and Khabarooka the emportum of Eastern Sheria and handshoria, instead of Nicolaefak. The latter would remain an important naval point to protect the article for export.

Near the steep bank upon which khabarooka the emportum of Eastern Sheria and think and proceeded further up the provider with the sea from

for life of 20,000 roubles silver.

Telegraphic Communication with America Proposed—American shipbuilding—Russian Trade.

[St. Petersburg (Feb. 22) correspondence of the London China Exprese.]

A letter from Irkoutsk states that the Amoor Trading Company have undertaken to lay an electric telegraph at their own expense all the way from Moscow to the coast on the Pacific, through the whole extent of Siberia. It is a gigantic undertaking, but one of the greatest importance to the Russian government, and for that reason the Emperor has agreed to guarantee the company five per cent on the capital employed. This is tantamount to a real subvention, as for many years to come the private traffic on the line is calculated not to be able to cover even the working expenses.

vention, as for many years to come the private traffic on the line is calculated not to be able to cover even the working expenses.

Captain D. Romanorf, of the Imperial Engineers, about two years ago brought out a plan for uniting the Oid and the New World by a telegraph from Stherta to America, but it was at that time thought visionary, and sherved. But now, in coisequence of the above, the project has been revived, and will probably be shortly executed, it being considered more practicable than similar proposals sent in by such scientific authorities as M. Babinet, member of the French institute, and the Beigian engineer, M. Iabessart. Capt. Romanon's plan is to lay a submarine telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor to the Kurile Islea and Kamstechaka, carrying it from theme through the Behring's Straits (which are not more than twenty-five miles wide, with soundingsof from thrity to sixty fathoms), to the Russian settlements on the west coast of America. From Sixa it would then be easy to connect the line with these of the British possessions and California, which are partly projected and partly executed. It is true that the route is very circultous, but electricity travels with such marvellous velocity that distance makes no perceptible delay, and if this project be realized, it is within the bounds of possibility that in a couple of years telegraphic despatches from Liverpool to New York may be sent by way of St. Petersburg, Mescow, the Amoor, British Columbia and Sa Francisco, thus making the circuit of three-forths of the circumference of the globe.

According to the latest advices from the Amoor, there were lying at anchor in the harbor of Nicolayefsk the frigate America, the Russian-American Company's steamer the Grand Duke Constantine, and the lender Kamschadale. The first named of the above was filling out to convey the newly appointed Russian Consul General for Japan, with his family and suite, to his destination. The Grand bluke Constantine was about to proceed to Ayan and

dale. The first usumed of the above was filling out to convey the newly appointed Russian Consul General for Japan with his tamily and suite, to his destination. The Grand Buke Constantine was about to proceed to Ayan and Sitka. Three of the clippers of war sent out iast year from Cronstact had arrived in De Castries' bay. In the light of Nicolayer'sk Mr. Berlin, an American gentleman, had just launched a steamer to ply on the Amoor. The framework was constructed at San Francisco, and then taken to pieces and sent over by a vessel chartered for that purpose. She is 120 feet long, and though proportionately wide, only draws twenty-three inches of water, which will enable her to pass all the shallows in the river, and secend the Amoor as far as the junction of the Aigun and Schilka, a distance of nearly 2,000 versts. Her steam engine was expected to arrive by the next vessel, and there was plenty of time to get her ready for her dirst voyage up the river by the time that the frost breaks up, which is not before the end of April.

Baron Furchjeim, captain of the first class in the Imperial pavy, and hitherto superintendent of the naval works at Ayan in the Amoor Territory, is appointed chief director of the Russian American Company, and Rear Admiral Neweisky, I., member of the Navai Board of Education, has had the grand cross of the order of St. Anne conferred on him, as well as a good service peasion of 2,000 silver roubles, which at his death go to his wife and children for their lifetime, for the satisfactory manner in which he has organized the Amoor province.

Conviction in Ohio Under the Fugitive Slave

Conviction in Ohio Under the Fugitive Slave Law.

THERTY-RIGHT RESCUERS IN JAIL.

Some months ago a number of professors in the educational institution at Oberlin, Ohio, and other "friends of freedom," rescued a fugitive slave named John, from United States officors. They were indicted, and one of the number, named Bushnell, has been on trial for a number of days at Cleveland, before the United States District Court. On the 15th inst. he was found guity.

The Prosecuting Attorney then proposed to proceed with the trial of the other indicted parties, thirty-seven in numbers, but the defence said they were only ready for the ease of Frofessor Peck. The defence objected to the "struck jury" which had tried the case of Bushnell, and before which it was proposed to try the remainder. The Judge intimated that the special jury most try all the cases; but no decision on the point was rendered.

The recognizances of the indicted parties were cancelled, and they were all ordered into castody. The Marshal then gave them thirty minutes to return to their hotel and make arrangements to go to prison, and on their return marched them to the place of continement. It seems from the report in the Herald (republican), that these gentlemens are anxious to become martys:

Judge Wilson—On their own recognizance.

The pirkmers refused to enter into any recognizance, and insisted on remaining in the bands of the Court. The marchal offered to let them go on their word. They have not yet accepted the offer.

It is difficult to judge from the comments of the Cleveland press whether "the friends of the fugitive law" or the "friends of the fugitive and well and the prisoners (each the fugitive law" or the "friend

is the "friends of freedom" are most jubinal over the incarceration of the "martyrs." The Herald of Saturday says:—

"They are well cared for, provided with apartments in that part of the julk kept as a private dwelling, and well fed, and treated with every kindness and courteey. So far, are they from being cowed by their imprisonment, that they enjoy themselves as well as is possible under the circumstances. Last night most appropriate and affecting religious services were held in their apartments. They have been visited by sympathising friends from among the best of our citizons, and their resistence in the july confers diagrace on none but those whose malice sent them there. Last night they sympathising friends from among the best of our citizons, and their resistence in the july confers diagrace on none but those whose malice sent them there. Last night they had beds made up in the upper range of cells, where they slept. To day they are in the upper room of the jailer's residence, where newspapers and writing facilities have been fornished them. Sheriff Wightman has treated them with kindness and courtesy; at the same time they are strictly confined within the walls, and no departure allowed from the regular discipline of persons in itself condition. We understand that this afternoon the prisoners will be visited by a large party of ladies from the congregation of the Prospect Street Church, accompanied by many other ladies residing in the city. Tomorrow afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, Professor Peck will preach to the "brethren in bonds," and such of the cityens as can be accommodated in the juli.

The Plaindealer says.—Our reporter visited the resoners in juli last night, and it struck him they were an extremely happy band of marryrs. Their quarters are says, but comfortable. They occupy the dobtors' chamber in the front part of the house. The scarcity of bedding was supplied to a considerable extent by the house, Take and the resoner passes from the Bible, and praying, and the incarcerated congre

MRW BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK.

al Particulars from the Architec Over Five Millions of Dollars Worth of Buildings Going Up.

Building enterpies in New York the ensuing history of our city. It will probably surpass every other year, not only by the number of the new erections, but particularly in their size, materials and magnif-cence. Our metropolis will soon be filled with the most splendid mercantile palaces, of marble, stone and iron, that the world has ever seen. The summary of the city work on the hands of our architects is herewith continued. SARUEL A. WARNER, 170 BROADWAY.

A fine building at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, for banking purposes and effices; 25 feet by 75 feet, four stories with basessent; white man le front, Italian style of architecture; the whole building to be got up in the best possible manner; will cost about \$30,000; is for George Lovets; will be commenced the first of May and finished

Three stores on 136 138 140 149 and 144 Duane street (or Three stores on 136, 138, 140, 142 and 144 Duane street (on the site of the old sugar refinery); 42 feet by 100 feet each; six stories high, with basement and cellar, marble front; modern Italian style of architecture; floors supported wholly by iron beams; roots of iron. They are to be very superior buildings, built and fitted up in a style such as has been obtained in no stores in the city here-tofore. All the appointments of the buildings are to be of the most superior and perfect style. Total cost of the three stores, about \$140,000; owned by Benkard & Hutten compenced January 1, and to be finished this year. three stores, about \$140,000; owned by Bonkard & Hul-ton; commenced January 1, and to be finished this year. A store at 65 and 67 Worth street, corner of Church, 50 feet by 75 feet, 5 stories, with basement and cellar, white marble fronts on both Worth and Church streets; to be a first class building, in every way; cost about

this month and to be finished during the year. A store at 69 Worth street, 25 feet by 75 feet, 5 stories basement and cellar, with marble front; first class; cost \$22,000; commenced now and finished this year.

A store on 71 and 73 Worth street, 50 feet by 100 feet

A store on 71 and 73 Worth street, 50 feet by 100 feet, 5 stories, cellar and basement, with white marble front; Italian style of architecture; cost \$50,000; for H. D. Aldrich; to be commenced its May and finished this year.

A store on 75 and 77 Worth street, 50 feet by 100 feet, 5 stories, basement and cellar; marble front; Italian style of architecture; cost \$50,000; for H. D. Aldrich; to be commenced May 1; finished this year.

A store on 79 and 81 Worth street, 46 feet by 100 feet; cellar, basement and 5 stories; white marble front; cost about \$45,000; for Henry Young; to be commenced in May and finished this year.

A store on 83 and 85 Worth street, 46 feet by 100 feet; cellar, basement and 5 stories; white marble front; modern Italian style; cost \$45,000; for Catlin, Leavitt & Co.; commenced in May and finished this year. These are all to be dry goods houses.

commenced in May and finished this year. These are all to be dry goods houses.

A store on the southwest corner of Broome and Crosby streets; 25 by 100 feet; cellar, basement and 5 stories; white marble front; Italian style of architecture; cost \$25,000; for P. Poirier; to be commenced May 1, finished this year.

A beautiful and superior dwelling house on the southeast corner of 30th street and 5th avenue; 25 feet by 80 feet; 4 stories, basement and cellar; brown stone front; Italian style; cost \$25,000.

A bouse on the north side of 34th street, between 5th and 6th avenues; 40 feet by 81 feet; cellar, basement and 4 stories; brown stone; Italian style of architecture, but very wrate and beau iful; cost \$45,000; for R. A. Withaus; commenced last fall, to be finished next winter.

A house adjoining this, 25 feet by 68 feet; cellar, basement and four stories; brown stone; cut \$20,000; for R. A. Withaus; to be commenced in May, and finished this year.

year.

A house in Forty-second street, just west of Sixth avenue, 25 by 56 feet; four stories, basement and cellar; brown stone front; cost about \$15,000; for J. H. Howard; commenced last fail, to be finished this year.

Mr. Warner is also making plans for some other very superior buildings, which, it is expected, will astonish even Gothamites; but they are not as yet in a condition to be laid before the public.

M. E. THOMPSON, 15 CENTRE STREET. A store in Sixth avenue, near Twelfth street, 26% feet by 90; four stories high; iron and brick, trimmed with brown stone; cost about \$18,000; for William C. Rhinelander; to be commenced May 1, finished by the 1st o

Two stores on the corner of Franklin and Gold str Two stores on the corner of Frankin and Gold Streets, 26 by 70 feet each; five stories high; of iron and brick; cost about \$25,000 for both; owned by Ambrose K. Ely; to be commenced May 1, finished Sept. 1.
Tabernacle church, on the corner of Thirty-lourth street and Broadway; \$0 by 150 feet: built of brown stone; gothic style; to seat 1,600 people; cost about \$80,000; will be completed this month; for the Tabernacle (Congregational) Society.

FRED. A. PETERSON, 363 BROADWAY.

A store on No. 2 Murray street, 25 feet by 100 feet; five stories high; brick front and fron floors; cost \$10,000; for cloman & Hart; to be commenced 1st of May; finished as soon as possible.

A store in Walker street, near Church street; 25 feet by

A score in wanger street, near control street; 20 feet by 100 feet; five stories high; marble front; cost about \$20,000; for Mr. E. Jones; to be commenced let of May; finished this year.

A dwelling house in West Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue; 28 by 70 feet; four stories, basement and sub-cellar; brown stone front; first class in every way; cost \$25,000; for B. L. Soloman, Faq.; to be commenced let May; finished as soon as possible.

M'DONALD & CLINTON, 11 PINE STREET. A flour store at No. 4 State street; 28 by 100 feet; fiv stories and basement; brick and iron; cost about \$12,000; for Joseph Ogden; to be commenced 1st May; snished lat September.

EER, NO. 473 GREENWICH Four houses in Grand street, near Thompson; 22 feet by 50 each; five stories, basement and -cellar; brick, with brown stone trimmings; first class houses in every way. A store on the corner of Fulton and William streets, 21 feet by 62, 5 stories, basement, cellar and vaults; brick front, marble trimmings, iron shutters, &c.

A church in 23d street.

J. F. DUCKWORTH, NO. 8 PEOPLE'S BANK, CANAL A First Free Will Baptist church, in 28th street, near Broadway, 50 by 100 feet, brown stone front; to hold 8,000 people; cost \$15,000; commenced during the winter and to be finished by next September; it is for the church

and to be limined by heat september, he so to confict of the same name.

A store at 336 Broadway, 28 feet by 175, running from Broadway to Cortlandt alley, five high stories, with base ment; stone front; cost \$25,000; for J. F. Butterworth commenced during the winter; to be fluished as soon as roceable. possible.

A store at 171 Duane street, corner of Staple, 25 feet by 90; five stories with basement, iron front; cost \$15,000; for J. H. Glover; comutenced now, finished as soon as

LOUIS BURGER, NO. 58 BOWERY. Eleven houses on 3d avenue, between 47th and 48th

streets, comprising the whole block, 22 by 45 feet each; four stories and cellar; the first story of all of them being

streets, compressing the water story of all of them being stores; built of brick and iron; cost \$50,000; for Messrs. Goelets; commenced now; finished by the 1st of September.

Three houses in 41st street, near 3d avenue, 17 by 50 feet each; four stories with basement; brick; total cost of the three about \$12,000; to be commenced May 1; finished by October, for D. Jones, Esq.

A house, staughter house and stable on avenue B, near 18th street, covering two lots, being 50 by 100 feet inclusive; four stories and basement, brick; total cost about \$0,000; for Joseph Jantzen; commenced now; finished by 1st September.

A brick brewery in 54th street, between 1st and 2d avenues; 50 feet by 100 feet; 3 stories and basement; cost \$9,000; commenced now; finished by the 1st September; for Messrs. Kreas & Schaefer.

A furbiture manufactory in 79th street, near 3d avenue; 100 feet by 100 feet; five stories, basement and cellar, with a cupola over the centre part, 50 feet by 60 feet and 50 feet high; brick, with brown stone trimmings; Italian style of architecture; for Messrs. Belter & Co.; to be commenced and y1 and finished November 1.

A house in 52d street, near 2d avenue; 20 by 40 feet; three stories and basement; brick; cost \$4,000; for C. Hackel; commenced 1st April; to be fluished by the 1st of August.

A dwelling bouse in avenue A, near 15th street; 25 feet

Hackel; commenced lit April; to be finished by the lat of August.

A dwelling house in avenue A, near 13th street; 25 feet by 50 feet; five stories and basement; brick, stone trimmings; cost about \$5.600; for Louis Trunk; to be commenced May 1; to be finished October 1.

A four story brick house with basement, for Mr. Gock; 25 by 35 feet; cost \$3.500; to be commenced May 1; finished September 1.

A brewery at Dobbe: Ferry, for Mr. Peter Bergen, of 52d street; 50 by 100 feet; four stories and basement; Italian style of architecture; cost \$22,900; to be commenced May 1; to be finished November 1.

G. WELLS, NO. 12 CHENTER SERVEY.

B. G. WELLS, NO. 12 CENTRE STREET. A store corner of 3d avenue and 38th street, 20 by 5

feet, 4 stories and basement, brick; cost \$5,000; to be com-menced May 1; finished this season. A building at No. 6 Bond street, 25 by 54 feet, 5 stories, basement and sub-cellar; brick; cost about \$5,000; for Anthony S. Hope, to be used for a hotel and boarding house; commenced in March; to be finished this season. JOHN SEXTON, 121 NASSAU STREET.

Twelve three story brick dwellings, with brown stone basements, on the north side of 34th street, between 9th barements, on the north side of 34th street, between 9th and 10th avenues, 21 by 55 feet; cost about \$7,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now, dusined this year.

Four first class four story and basement brown stone dwellings, 25 by 55, with two story extensions, and stables in the rear, on the north side of 34th street, between 5th and 6th avenues; cost \$25,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now; finished this year.

Three four story first class brown stone dwellings, 21 by 50, on south side of 35th street, between 5th and 6th avenues; cost \$10,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now; finished this year.

Ten first class four story brown stene dwellings, 22 by 55, on the north side of 41st street, between 5th and Madison avenues; cost \$15,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now.

Ten dwelling houses on 42d street, near 5th avenue, 22

tween 32d and 33d streats; cost \$22,000 each; for S. P. Tewassend; commensed now; finished this year.

A large four story building on corner of 35th street and 6th avenue, 100 feet square, intended for stores on the ground floor, and a large fine hall, with its appartenances, above; the building to be of brick, with white marble triminings; for S. P. Townsend; commensed now; finished this year.

above; the trimmings; for S. P. Townsend; commensed are; this year.

Two three story brick dwellings on the south side of 28th street, near 6th avenue; for Mr. Scherstern. Mr. S. also intends during the summer to erect a four story brown stone building, 25 by 50, on 6th avenue, adjoining the corner of 28th street.

Extensive alterations of the building corner of Cedar and Temple streets, for Wm. B. White, of Saratoga, intended for the Congress water depot; the building is to be fitted with large vaults, packing rooms, &c., in the most complete manner; cost \$10,000.

tended for the Congress water depot; the building is to be fitted with large vaults, packing rooms, &c., in the most complete manner; cost \$40,000.

J. E. SNOOK, 12 CHAMPERS STERET.

A building at No. 19 Chamban street, 31 feet by 147; five stories high, basement and sub-cellar. There will be a printing office in the sub-cellar, the celling of which will be 20 feet high; run into William street 16 feet and into Chatham street 26 feet; the cellar floor is 32 feet below the level of the street; the front of the building is of marble, ornate Italian style; a brick front on William street; is leased by Fernando Wood for the liew York Dally News; cost \$40,000; commenced mow and finished November 1.

A store at No. 6 College place, 25 by 131 feet; five stories, basement and sub-cellar; vaults in front two stories; a first class dry goods store in every way; front of Dorchester stone; Roman style of architecture; cost about \$30,000; for B. M. Tredwell; commenced January 1; finished July 15.

A store in Mercer street, to be a continuation of the new store at 593 Broadway, which has just been completed; 30 feet by 100 feet; five stories, basement and cellar; marble front; Roman architecture; cost \$25,000; for Edward Jones; commenced in March; finished in July.
A store at 538 Broadway; 25 by 120 feet; 5 stories, basement and cellar; marble front; Roman architecture; cost \$25,000; for Mrs. D. A. Clarkson; to be commenced May 1; to be finished this year.

Four dwelling houses on the corner of 3d avenue and 55th street; basement and cellar; brown stone front; cost \$12,000; for Mrs. D. A. Clarkson; to be commenced May 1; to be finished this year.

A house on Brooklyn Heights, 20 by 55; 4 stories, basement and cellar; brown stone front; cost \$10,000; for A. dwelling house in 5th avenue, between 40th and 41st streets; 25 by 66 feet; 4 stories, basement and sub-cellar; commenced now; finished this fall.

Another house on Brooklyn Heights; 30 by 56; 4 stories, basement and sub-cellar; core a building on 10st 11 and 13 Rivington

cost sp.000; for an expessible.

Repairs and and alterations on numerous other buildings, which will cost at least \$50,000.

CHARLES METTAN, 18 CITY HALL PLACE. Chatham street, by cutting off twenty-two feet from the Chatham etreet, by cutting off twenty-two feet from the north side of the street. This will make a great deal of tearing down and rebuilding in this street. Duane street is to be widened from Broadway to Chatham street, by cutting off twenty-five on the north or upper side of the street, which will require the same renovating and rebuilding in this street during the ensuing summer. Mr. Metan has drawn plans fer new stores in these streets, which will cost at least \$200,000; but as the negotiations for the land or lots upon which some of them are to be built are not consummated, the particulars cannot be laid before the public.

for the land or lots upon which some or them are to obtuilt are not consummated, the particulars cannot be lai before the public.

He has drawn plaus for some new, very superior, commodous and healthful tenement houses, for the Sanitar Committee or the Legislature. Arrangements are bein made for building some of these houses. The rebuilding leads to the tenestic state of the Legislature. Some very fine stores are to be put up there.

tery made been med and provide management	
RESUME OF THE WORK ON THE HANDS OF D	IFFERENT
ARCHITECTS.	
James Renwick and R. T. Auchmuty	\$1,145,000
Detlef Liebau	90,000
Isaac G. Perry	
Henry Inglebert	
James H. Giles	
William Field & Sep	
William McNamara	160,000
John M. Trimble	120,000
Griffith Thomas	535,000
Frederic Schmidt	
King & Kellum (rough estimate)	300,000
H. G. Harrison	12,000
regional II. Suntil	210,000
Architects unnamed	310,000
Samuel A. Warner	562,000
M. E. Thompson	123,000
Frederic A. Peterson.	55,000
McDonald & Clinton	12,000
W. T. Beer	40,500
J. F. Duckworth	55,000
Louis Burger	155,500
B. G. Wells	10,000
John Sexton	766,000
J. B. Snook	363,000
Charles Mettan	200,000
Total	\$5 471 000

Total.

Jost at this season of the year necotiations are pending in many quarters for the purchase of lands upon which to place buildings, and until these negotiations are consumated nothing can be made public in regard to the new buildings. So that it must be remembered that the summary which is here presented is far from containing a complete representation of all the work of this kind that will be carried on in the city during this year.

A large offer has been made for the church and premises on the northwest corner of Houston streets and Broadway, with the intention of building a very fine store there, and it is understeed the offer has been accepted.

It is reported that two stores will be built in the city this year, each of which will cost \$200,000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

You have made a statement calculated to injure my business in your notice of the improvements in the Mer-chante Exchange, to the effect that the New Bank Note chants' Exchange, to the effect that the New Bank Note Company incides "every prominent bank note engraving establishment in the country," while the proposes benefits of the new company are stated in such way as to lead to the belief that in your news columns you endorse them as affording greater security in their work, with better quality of work and as lower rates than any other concern can furnish. As I have been engaged in the business a quarter of a century, and personally have made more original inventions in it than any other man, this apparent endorsement from you of the new concern is likely to injure me with such of your readers who do not know me to be capable of doing work as securely, excelently an cheaping as any one.

W. L. ORMSBY.

News from Honduras.
OUR BELIZE CORRESPONDENCE.
BELIZE, Hon., March 31, 1859.
Close of the Legislative Session—Large Increase on the Import Duties—Sudden Death of a Good Citizen—Rough Weather and a Drought—Heavy Gale and Damage to

Property, &c.
I informed you, via New Orleans, of the loss of the English bark Emily, Shaw master, from Loudon to this port. Since my letter a part of her cargo has been prought in here and sold at public auction.

Our Legislative Assembly have just closed their session. They have made a dog tax, a horse tax, and have increased the duty on imports from 3½ to 8½ per cent advalorem on cost, charges and freight; besuites, they have put a specific duty of 12½0 on a pound of tes, 50c. on cap, rice and bread, and 25c on higuors and wines; and these are in addition to the former charge of 25c, on tea. 50c. on wine, 75c. on liquors, &c.

Last year the treasury was griped all the year—the public officers could hardly get money enough to pay their salarles. Now the care will be widely different—they will have more than they know what to do with.

On the 27th inst. William McKay, the Postmaster, an old and very respectable resident, while in the sacred desk at 81. John's church, was taken with a fit and ided in about two hours. He was a very useful citizen.

Wind very strong from the southeast. This has been the case nearly all of the time during the last three weeks. This has made our harbor so rough that it has prevented our vessels from loading. For about any weather weather. Our tasks are now as dry as the weather. Water is very scarce, and the poor people are already saffering for want of that very necessary article. For near twenty years, at times, this public have been being for water, but as yet without success. A man now has a contract to get a supply of pure sweet water, for the som of \$15,00. He has been at work one year, and I fancy he has not got any searer the end of his job time much damage to plantation houses and other property.

The Troubles of Cetebrity.

The Troubles of Celebrity.
.CURIOUS LETTER FROM ALEXANDER VOM HUMBOLDT.

or S. P. Townsend; commenced now; flushed this year.

Four first class four story and basement brown stone dwellings, 25 by 65, with two story extensions, and stables in the rear; on the north side of 34th street, between 5th and 6th avenues; cost 325,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now; flushed this year.

Three four story first class brown stone dwellings, 21 by 60, on south side of 35th street, between 5th and 6th avenues; cost 310,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now; flushed this year.

Ten first class four story brown stone dwellings, 22 by 55, on the north side of 4ths street, between 5th and 6th avenues; cost 310,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now.

Ten first class four story brown stone dwellings, 22 by 55, on the north side of 4ths street, between 5th and Madron avenues; cost 310,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced; cost 315,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced; cost 316,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now.

Ten dwelling houses on 42d streat, near 5th avenue, 22 by 55 each, brown stone, first class; cost 316,000 each; for S. P. Townsend; commenced now, inshed this year.

Eight four story and basement brown stone dwellings, 25 by 65, with two story extensions in the rear, on the cast side of Madiscip avenue, being the entire block by M. de Humboldt has lately sent the following letter to

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

irrival of the Karnak-Reduction of the Duty on Food Imports to Havana—Harine Interpretors' Rules—The Provision flarket in St. Thomas-Salt Produce at Turks Islands Saturalization Laws in St. Domingo—Relations of the Republic Towards Hayti—Interesting Official Circular of President Geffrard—Sotillo Armed in Trinidad for his lavasion of Venezuela,

The Cunard West India mail steamship Karnak, Captain-Brownless, which left Havana on the 12th, and Nassau, New Providence, on the 14th instant, arrived at this port at noon yesterday, bringing news from Havana, St. Thomas, Nassau, N. P., Porto Rico and Turks Islands. She has also brought advices from San Bomingo, which reached Havana by the Ocean Bird.

The Karnak and her commander, Captain Brownless, continue in much favor with travellers, and both are

spoken of in terms of praise.

The dates are:—Turks Islands, March 19; San Domingo, March 23; St. Thomas, the 1st; Porto Rico, the 2d; Havana, the 12th, and Nassan, N. P., the 14th of April.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, April 12, 1850.

Articles of Food to be Entered—Some Free and Others a

Low Duttes—United States Courul General on Leave—IFis
Business Home—Nicarayuan Sympathies—The City I forward by the splendid, prompt and comfortable

Karnak, a voluminous package received from eastern ports by the Ocean Bird, embracing San Domingo, Port an Platte, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Jago de Ouba, Port au Prince, &c. As we derive here by the same vessel, the news is favorable for industrial progress, and health was prevailing at all the important points heard from. The Captain General of Cuba has just issued an important edict, demanded by our necessities, for the importation of foreign cattle, fowls, swine and eggs, for food, for six

months from the 8th instant: in Spanish vessels from Spanish ports, free of duty; in foreign vessels from Spanish ports, free of duty; in foreign vessels from Spanish ports, four per cent ad valorum; foreign vessels from foreign countries, eight per cent do. The valuation for beef cattle, \$26 each; sheep, \$5 each, and swine, \$6 each.

Consul General Helm sails on the Cahawba for New Orleans, with his family, on a month's leave. He found on his arrival here twenty-one mouths' arrears of labor belonging to his predecessors. He leaves with every paper and record closed to its day and date, and all covered with their proper accounts and returns to the Department. Such labor requires no commentary, but it is a reason why he should be compensated for services done and extra clerk hire, to do that for which others received the benefit.

We are a little nervous here, as we think the Paraguay expedition may be assigned to duty in Nicaragua, and that the orders for the Commodore went down in the St. Louis yesterday. That will not suit us and our Belly sympathies at all.

Our health is good.

HAVANA, April 12, 1859.

Departure of a Notorious Slave Trader—Deposit of Govern-ment Funds in the Bank—Spain About to Buy the Col-lins Steamships—The Reported Filibuter Movement—Mar-

who has been loitering about this city for some time past, sailed two or three days ago for the coast of Africa, in a clipper ship—some say under the Spanish, others under the Peruvian fisg. He is understood to have made thirty-nine successful voyages to the coast of Africa, and of

course has attained great wealth.

A million of dollars from the public treasury of this with a gentle intimation, I suppose, that it will not be called for in a burry. This, though but a trifling amount, will serve to ease our money market a little, it still being rather too stringent to suit the purposes of business men. The Spanish government is said to be in treaty for the

purchase of the Collins line of steamships. A naval officer of rank has visited New York to inspect the ships

officer of rank has visited New York to inspect the sings and give his opinion of their value. His report, before his, is in the hands of the Spanish government. I have reason to believe it was highly flavorable, as regards the build and condition of the three ships; as, indeed, how could it with truth he other wise? It will not surprise me f, within six weeks, those three magnificents steamships, which cannot be surpassed, perhaps not equalled, by any other steamships in the world, should change their flag from the "stars and stripea" to the colors of Spain.

The stupid report respecting another fillulater expedition being fitted out in the United States to not against his island, which emanated from the Courrier des Entise Units of your city, has caused a long article to be published in the Gaceta of this city. It was evidently written to get up an excitement in Spain, and to lead to the belief that our present Captain General is the only man living woo can preserve this island to the Spanish measurely. It will not surprise, but give me pleasure, to find that ere long he is made a grandee of Spain, or perhaps honored with a Field Marshal's baton.

The suit instituted in the Real Audiencia, by command of the Captain General, against Don Miguel Emedi, for subversive conduct and a want of respect to the government in certain addresses which he presented to it in opposition to the expropriation of his lands in favor of the Regla and

versive conduct and a want of respect to the governmentin certain addresses which he presented to it in opposition
to the expropriation of his lands in favor of the Regia and
Matanzas Railroad, and of the new suburb called Concha,
and asking payment for the same, has been decided
against the defendant, and he has been sentenced to six
mouths imprisonment and Sa00 fine, with costs. As Mr.
Embil has succeeded in securing himself from the clutches
of the government by escaping to New York, the prosacution has requested that the sentence be entered, permitting the imposition of a further pecuniary penalty instead
of imprisonment. This sentence was passed by Judges
Corral and Sandoval, who were promoted to this Court
from Porto Ricc, to supersede the former Judges who decided in favor of Embil on the first triat, as also two appeals.

cided in favor of Embil on the first trial, as also two appeals.

The rates of sugar have declined a trifle, say a quarter of a real per arrobe. D. S. No. 12 sold yesterday at 9-reals; other numbers upon that basis. A further decline in rates will have yet to take place. Molasses remains without any alteration. Exchanges have improved. I quote sterling 11½ per cent premium, from: Now York, &c., sixty day bills, par to ½ per cent premium. Freights—The engagements of which I heard yesterday were the bark Howard, of Fortland, to load box sugars, for Vaiparaiso, for the round sum of \$12,000; she is about 800 tons burthen; and the Spanish brig Augusta, 800 boxes capacity, to load for Barcelona, at \$2 12½ per box.

then; and the Spanish brig Augusta, 800 boxes capacity, to load for Barcelona, at \$2 12\forall per box.

MARKETS.

Havana, April 10.—Sugars, clayed—The present week opened pretty active with a regular demand, principally for the British Channel and Spanish markets. Hotders were mostly successful in obtaining from 9 to 9\forall rais per arrobe for good dry sugars basis N. 12. We leave our quotations unnifered as follows:—Stocks are computed at about 240,000 boxes between here and Maiapaza, against 203,600 boxes at the same time of last year. Muscovado-sugars—The demand has likewise ceased, and we expost a decline will be inevitable; prices were ranging from 7\forall as \$\forall r\text{in}\$ in the same time of last year. Muscovado-sugars—The demand has likewise ceased, and we expost a 5\forall rais per arrobe, according to quality at outports-stock at Matanzas 6,400 hlds, and at Cardenas about 5,500. Here there is nothing doing. Melado—Lattle doing, 5\forall rais per arrobe being saked, but not over 5 risks offered. Flour—Continues abundant and declining; sales of 1,784 blis. from Spani at 311 to 512 per qtl. Fash—Sales of 20 casks bakefish, from Boston at \$3\forall r, and 50 casks bake from N, V, are offered by retail at same rate, which we doubt can be obtained; 50 boxes herrings sold at 3 rials box. Lomber—White pine beards continue in good demand at \$3\forall r r last sand and at \$2\forall r r last sand r last sand r r last sand r last r last sand

NEWS FROM ST. THOMAS.

CORRESPONDENCE. St. Thomas, April 1, 1859. St. Thomas, April 1, 1859.

The Island Peaceable—A British Ship in Distress—Stock of
Procisions Reduced—Market and Exchange Rates—
Freights—Good Weather and Health—Mail Days for the We have nothing of interest to advise. We continue in

our normal state of tranquility.

The British ship Glaumana, Rodgers, 995 tone, in distress, leaking, mainmast sprung, loaded with cotton and

Our provision market is getting reduced in stock, and if we have no arrivals soon prices must advance. Our quotations will at any rate be sustained:—Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$7; Brandywine and Ohio, \$7.25 to \$7.50; and Baltimore, \$7; Brandywine and Ohio, \$7 25 to \$7 50; Richmond and Georgetown, \$7 50 to \$8; meal, \$5; bread, navy and pilot, \$3 75 to \$4; mess beef, \$14; prime do., \$10; family half bbia., \$9 50 to \$10; hams, \$13 to \$14; butter, 18c. to 24c.; lard, 14c. to 15c. No coddan in the market. Mackerel, No. 3, \$10; tar, \$4 to \$4 50; ptch, &c., \$2 to \$2 50; ptrits turpentine, 50c. to \$6c. per gallon. White pine lumber, \$15 to \$16; p. p., do. \$19 to \$20; thingles, codar, \$3 50; cypress, \$6 25.

Freights have not much improved, but there has been more activity. From Arroyo, Port Reyas, to Cork and orders, £2 12s. 6d.; a brig to New York from Fajardo, with molasses, \$5 80 under and \$2 on deck; schooner Arroyo to New York, angars, 4cc. Soveral freights at these and corresponding reaser of New York and other Northern ports of the United States have been made in the last fortught. Sait freights as 9c. a 10c. per bushel from the several shipping ports for Northern ports of the United States. Exchanger—London, sixty days' sight, \$4 90 to \$4 92)4; Paris, do., 5.20 to 5.26fm.; United States State bank, draftr, par, sixty days' sight, 40 or cent premium,